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Main e	owner's risk.	ibune, 154	Nessau-	at. New	-York.
Address t	Il corresponde	nce simply	"The T	ribune,"	New-

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORAGE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNIIG.

Foreign .- A fallen woman was found murdered in the Whitechapel district of London; it is believed to be the work of " Jack, the Ripper." A Portuguese fired at Dom Pedro as he was leaving a theatre in Rio Janiero; the monarch was not struck. === The Philadelphia cricketers were beaten by the Gloucestershire eleven at Bristol. The American riflemen gave a skirmish drill at Wimbledon. = Princess Augusta, sister to the Queen of Denmark, died at Copenhagen. General Boulanger says that the charges against

Domestic.-The Supreme Court of California has ordered a new trial of the Hill-Sharon suits it is believed to be the end of the plaintiff's struggle to establish her marriage with Senator Sharon. - The Civil Service Commission recommends the removal from office of Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee. = President and Mrs. Harrison returned to Washington from Deer Park. Plans for reorganizing the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroads were adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio directors. === The school lands question was up in the Dakota Statehood Conventions. - One hundred and twenty horses were burned in a stable at Lowell, Mass. — Lives were lost in the floods in Texas. — Hail damaged hothouses at Lynn, Mass. ____ Another application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied to John F. Beggs in

City and Suburban.-The Mayor, at the request of a number of prominent citizens, called public meeting to discuss the advisability of having the International Exhibition of 1892 held in this city. === The will of S. L. M. Barlow was filed; he gave all of his property to his family. The Giants defeated the Chicago nine by a score of 8 to 3. ____ Stocks dull and lower, but closing strong with good recoveries.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-days Generally fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yester. flay: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 76 1-8.

a out of town for the have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Burone can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

A case has most certainly been made out against the Milwaukee postmaster by the Civil Service Commissioners, who are all agreed as to his violation of the law and his complete and shameless disregard of Civil Service principles. His immediate removal is recommended, and we have no doubt that the recommendation will be acted on promptly. But must the matter stop there? Cannot Mr. Paul be held accountable to the courts for his conduct?

Further evidence of Mayor Chapin's doubledealing and false friendship was brought to light yesterday. George Kenneth, an earnest Republican, has found himself subjected to treatment very like that which aroused ex-Park Commissioner Kennedy's indignation and caused him to declare that the Mayor was "destitute of personal honor." Mr. Kenneth was largely responsible for the passage of the bill providing for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal-Mr. Chapin having sought his assistance and influence-and it was understood that he was to be one of the commissioners. He was not appointed. Probably he was not acceptable to "Shev" and the "Old Man."

Mayor Grant is devoting some energy to the suppression of itinerant street-bands. This is good midsummer employment. The exact place in the economy of nature which these bands occupy is not yet determined, still they not only exist but apparently they flourish. Nobody wants them; nobody heeds them except to beseech their removal to another neighborhood. The Mayor has not yet evolved any policy on the subject and does not want to do injustice to anybody. It will be only justice to a long suffering public, however, if Mr. Grant succeeds in reducing by one the nuisances to which we are accustomed to submit with a no more emphatic protest than an inward grean.

been brought to a close. While there can be the machinery, they will receive the handsome no moral doubt of McQuade's guilt, it must be admitted that the case as presented by Colonel | It is our hope that they will get every hundred Fellows and his helpers is not conspicuously strong. The sympathy of the principal witnesses with the defendant, and their evident able vessels affeat. Certainly the Baltimore desire that he should go scot free, were too ought to answer the requirements for acceptplain to be disguised, and they suffered lapses | ance with a margin of 2,750 in the builders' of memory which the examiner's probe did not | favor. reach deep enough to mend. The defence has not been formally opened as yet, but one witness was examined in advance, with a curious result as showing the effect of such crimes as the Boodle Aldermen were guilty of on the in the present experimental stage it is not only consciences and moral sense of apparently worthy citizens. This witness, a clergyman, and to encourage them to secure the best postestified that McQuade was regarded as an honorable man and was highly respected by all who knew him.

An address signed by a number of wellacwn business mens financiers and others has | ment of \$175,000 for the development of the

to the need of immediate steps in making arrangements for the world's fair that is by common consent to be held in 1892. Acting on this hint, the Mayor has sent invitations to some be awaited with interest. Probably the basis been guaranteed in English yards. of an organization will be fixed and committees appointed to arrange the preliminary work. Nobody, in New-York at least, doubts that New-York is the most appropriate place for the exposition. As less than three years will elapse decided that the exhibition shall take place lost. In spite of the fact that it is midsummer there ought to be a large gathering at the Mayor's office one week from to-day, for the matter must be intelligently decided at once.

A DEMOCRATIC GUN FOR '92. Another Democratic gun for '92 has been fired. The Democracy of Mississippi fired it.

It has been frequently remarked that the Democratic party never learns anything, and these Mississippi Democrats helped to make good the indictment. Coming together in State convention on Tuesday they failed to profit by the defeat which Cleveland and free trade met with last fall. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform which was in effect a ratification of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1888. That is to say, this maladroit committee pledged their brethren to the policy which wrecked the party ship less than a year ago.

And still the result was not unexpected. Its Southern element continues to rule the Democratic party with a rod of iron. What the Southern Democrats wish is law for the rest, and the Southern Democracy is a free-trade Democracy. But it must occur to Mr. Randall and those who sympathize with him that in order that there may be harmony in the party they must renounce their allegiance to principles which favor Protection to American industry. 'No step backward" is the ultimatum of the Cleveland faction. That is to say, their purpose is to enter the Democratic National Convention three years hence with the demand that its animating and controlling spirit shall be free trade. "I and my wife are one," sighs the henpecked husband in the old story, "but she's the one." If the warring Democratic factions are to get together as one by 1892 free trade must be the one. The Randall faction is full of ability and energy, but the Clevelandites are numerically the stronger.

The Democrats of Ohio, who are shortly t hold their State convention, are likely to say ditto to Mississippi. Ex-Congressman James E. Campbell is a prominent candidate for the Governorship, and even if he does not receive the nomination his friends will doubtless have a determining influence in the convention. It is interesting therefore to note that Mr. Campbell is reported as asserting that he is with thos who supported the Mills bill and who favor tariff for revenue only. There are a good many Protection Democrats in Ohio, but unless al signs fail they will be of no account in the coming convention. "As to tariff reform," remarks "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," one of Ohio's leading Democratic organs, "Democracy has enlisted for the war, and the early Ohio Democratic county conventions are coming nobly to the front with no uncertain resolutions on this subject. Hang out the banner on the course tariff reform as here used is the sort which Mr. Cleveland endeavored to push to a successful issue and which the people repudiated at the polls; and, of course, considering that Mr. Cleveland has the reputation of being a very stubborn man, it is not strange that it should be rumored that he is to go to Ohio in the fall and take the stump for the Democratic

The situation is one which the Republicans ion. They fought and won in 1888 on a pr platform in 1892. The American people will have none of free trade; they will have none of tariff reform dictated by Free Traders and murderer. It presents all the characteristic asmeaning, in its last analysis, free trade.

THE BALTIMORE'S TRIAL.

Reports of the private trials of the new cruiser Baltimore are most encouraging. It is our earnest hope that the vessel's performance in the approaching official tests will justify the highest expectations that are now formed respecting her speed, horse-power and seaworthiness. If her machinery will accomplish the results for which it was designed the contractors will earn a large sum in premiums; but the substantial gain of having in the navy one of petent police. the fastest war-vessels on the seas will amply compensate the Government for the increased cost. It is premature, however, to conclude that the Baltimore will fulfil the minimum require ments of the contract. Such reports as have been published are inspired by the builders and are not in any sense critical. The official tests must be awaited, as in the case of the Charles ton, before the country can be congratulated upon a marked improvement in naval archi-

tecture. The builders ought to have no difficulty in obtaining the acceptance of the Baltimore, for they were favored by the Democratic Secretary of the Navy in the terms of the contract. The English plans for the machinery called for 10,750 indicated herse-power; but by the re quirements of the contract the maximum horsepower named is 9,000, and the ship will not be rejected unless the horse-power falls below 8.000. For every unit of horse-power below 9,000 a penalty of \$100 may be imposed, but the ship cannot be rejected if it develops 8,000 That will be 2,750 below the designed horsepower-a very wide margin, when it is recollected what a racket was raised by the Democratic Secretary over a deficiency of 60 in one of the Roach vessels, although a full equivalent was furnished in speed. The maximum requirement, 9,000, is 1,750 below the designed horse-power; and for every unit above those figures a premium of \$100 will be paid. That is to say, if the Cramps succeed in developing the 10,750 horse-power, for which the English The prosecution in the McQuade case has firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. designed bounty of \$175,000 above the contract price dollars of that bounty, for if they do the navy will have one of the fastest and most remark

> No objection can be raised to the system of premiums and bounties for horse-power and speed above the contract limitations. With engine-making and the designing of cruisers wise but just to put contractors on their mettle sible results in horse-power and speed. We favor the system, but cannot avoid remarking that the margin allowed the builders of the Baltimore was much greater than the facts warranted. When provision was made for the pay-

ually designed, and also for the acceptance of the vessel, with nominal penalties, if the horsepower should be 2,750 below 10,750, a lamentable lack of confidence was shown both in the 800 prominent citizens asking them to meet in English plans, which had been purchased, and conference at the City Hall next Thursday in the ability of an American shipbuilder to afternoon. The result of the conference will accomplish results which would readily have

AN EMPEROR FIRED UPON.

The attempted assassination of Dom Pedro in Rio Janeiro is a significant proof of the vicissitudes of royal fortunes. The Emperor of Brazil before the buildings must be opened, if it is is not only one of the oldest, but also one of the most enlightened and progressive of sovereigns; here, it is evident that there is no time to be but his long and prosperous reign has not secured him immunity from the dangers of supreme rank and station. Returning to his capital after a protracted journey in Europe, made for relaxation and medical treatment, he has devoted himself with characteristic energy to the business of state and has mingled freely with his subjects, who have remained loyal to him from the untoward beginning of his reign. The assassin has suddenly confronted him without warning when there was no reason to suppose that he had a secret enemy in his broad dominion. As the monarch was leaving a theatre after a tranquil evening's amusement a Portuguese fired a revolver at short range and narrowly missed killing him in front of the royal carriage. The motive for the assault is not revealed by the cable dispatches, but it is a fair inference from the political and social conditions of Brazil that the assassin is of unsound mind and irresponsible for his act.

Brazil under the Alcantaras has presented the striking anomaly of a constitutional Kingdom founded, administered and reformed by princes and inquired what disposition should be made of a European royal house. During the Napoleonic wars the Prince Regent of Portugal found a refuge in his South American possessions for his distracted court. He remained there from 1808 to 1820, when he returned to Lisbon, leaving his eldest son, Dom Pedro I, regent of Brazil. Within two years the son. proclaimed the independence of the Kingdom and his own elevation to the throne as Emperor, renouncing his hereditary rights to the throne of Portugal. While a Constitution was immediately drawn up and a liberal and progressive administration inaugurated, the monarch incurred unpopularity and abdicated after a stormy reign of nine years. His son, Dom Pedro II, succeeded him under a regency during his minority, his coronation being deferred for ten years. Since 1841 he has been almost an ideal monarch, placing himself at the head of the national movement in favor of gradual emancipation, taking an important part in international alliances for the suppression of the slave trade, opening the great rivers of his dominions to the commerce of the world, introducing railways, telegraphs, postal routes and public schools, and establishing a new era of other quarter of the world the Portuguese have | port any movement with that purpose in view. governed badly, but in Brazil the Alcantaras have pursued an enlightened policy and given form and direction to the agencies of modern civilization. Such a sovereign as Dom Pedro II did not deserve to fall by the assassin's sudden caprice.

WHITECHAPEL AND RED TAPE. The Whitechanel fiend has resumed his at empt to solve his own fifteen-puzzle. When he butchered his fourth victim about ten months outer wall, the cry is 'tariff reform.'" Of ago he left his sign-manual on the wall in chalked letters: "Fifteen before I surrender." Early in November last he committed the ninth murder of the series and then paused in his career of bloodshed for reasons only known to himself, if he be capable of reasoning about anything. The mangled body found in the Thames during June of this year was at first regarded as that of another victim of this renzied but closely calculating assassin: but the evidence of his handiwork was speedily can contemplate with a good deal of satisfac- called in question and the scientific methods of the dissecting room were unerringly recognized. tection platform. They will win again on that The new crime in Castle Alley in the heart of the Whitechapel district is consequently the tenth which is to be assigned to the mysterious pects of his cunning, audacity and barbarous atrocity. The murder was committed soon after midnight in a densely populated district with watchmen and policemen within calling distance. Either to facilitate his rough methods of dissection, or else to exhibit his contempt for the police, the assassin dragged the body into the full glare of a street lamp. When his work was done he retreated as noiselessly and as securely as on former occasions. A clay pipe smeared with blood is the only additional clew in the possession of a sorely baffled and incom-

The only apparent result of this new assassination is the renewal of agitation for radical reforms in London police management. Sir Charles Warren's successor has failed to prevent the recurrence of a ghastly series of crimes which has horrified Christendom, and naturally he will be sharply criticised for incompetence; but the antiquated system of policing the most densely populated city in Europe will again pass under the ban of popular condemnation. The changes recently effected by legislation in the conditions of local government in London ought to facilitate a transfer of authority to the Municipal Council and sweeping measures of reform in administration. There is not another great city in the civilized world where ten midnight assassinations of this atrocious character could have been successfully planned and executed by a madman. In New-York systematic house-to-house visitations by the police in suspected areas would have been ordered and other expedients for tracking the murderer would have been employed. In London the police remain bewildered and demoralized, their hands tied by traditional coils of red-tape, and their limited intelligence overtaxed by the efforts to grapple with the mysterious madman, who butchers and mangles women when the caprice seizes him and escapes with as little difficulty as a bloodthirsty Arab in an African jungle when his helpless slaves have been murdered.

The Holy Trinity case would seem to be enough to put the stamp of popular disapproval with unmistakable emphasis on the Contract Labor law and lead to a modification of it. The law, in fact, appears to cover a good deal more ground than was at first supposed. A question has arisen as to whether a man whose home is in Canada, not far from the border, can lawfully perform his duties as a bank officer in Vermont. He has been doing this, it is said, for forty years, but now some one harbors the suspicion that the man in question is a law-breaker. It can hardly be supposed that the law was intended to touch such a

Isn't it high time that the Democratic press began to abuse the President for leaving Wash ington for Deer Park now and then? It looks as though the watchmen upon the walls of The New-York Times" or "The Evening Post" were neglecting their duty.

The other day a poet, who, presumably, did not take the precaution to use a typewriter, sent some verses to a Cincinnati newspaper in which occurred the line, "The rhetoric defunct of fairy lore." This line appeared in print, "The rhetoric

been sent to Mayor Grant, directing attention horse-power for which the engines were act- defunct of prairie lore." It is understood that the typographical error has made the poet madder than a March hare. But why should it? Considering the region in which the poem was to circulate, " prairie," if local color counts for anything, is better than fairy. The acquaintance of the West with fairies is slight, but it is different with prairies. If the line had been set "The roystering deranged of prairie dogs," then, indeed, the bard's rage would not be with-

> It is suspected that Messrs. Sullivan and Kilrain are safely hidden from the Mississippi authorities in some store that doesn't advertise.

> Foreman of composing room to managing editor of Democratic newspaper-I want about ten

> lines to fill out a column Managing Editor-Well, what makes you com to me about it? Didn't I tell you early in the summer that whenever you needed matter you could put in that standing special from Washington, stating either that Blaine's health was alarmingly poor, or that he was going to resign from the Cabinet in the course of a week?

Foreman-I know you did, and I've done just that ever since whenever I've been short of matter. Both items are already in the form to-

Managing Editor-And there still is room?

Foreman-Yes. Managing Editor-Hum, let's see-Well, I'll write another special from Washington stating on the highest authority-on the highest authority, mind-don't let that line drop out, that Blaine is in the fact that other regions also are in a drowned feeling slightly better, and that he may not leave the Cabinet until the week after next.

Mention is made of a Jamaica, Long Island, person who lately went to Far Rockaway, and on arriving at his destination telegraphed back home under an assumed name that he was dead of his body. When Jamaica realized that the dispatch was a hoax a deep gloom must have settled down upon the place. For Jamaica doubt-less realizes that such a "humorist" as the one in question appears to best advantage when the vital spark has fled.

A Skewer Trust is announced. Now for Wooden-Toothpick Trust.

Has the crusade against the one-horse, conductorless street-car been abandoned? The agitation some time ago resulted in the extinction of this antiquated type of vehicle on two or three of the principal lines that clung to it, but else where it still survives. It is true that there has been a marked diminution in the number of accidents resulting from the driver's managing his horse, counting his passengers and making change at the same time; but now there is a chorus of cars, women and children being the victims as a A dozen complaints to this effect have been in the last month. It is high time that a stop was put to these lawless proceedings in public conveyances. The only effective way is to get rid of one-horse cars, manned only by a driver, material prosperity for his people. In every altogether. Public opinion will cordially sup-

PERSONAL.

Victoria is mourning the death of the Hon, Francis Ormond, one of that colony's greatest philanthropists He gave \$230,000 to Ormond College, Melbourne \$100,000 to Melbourne University for a department of music, and was one of the chief founders of the Working Men's College, which now has 2,000 students

Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton College, is spend-Princess Sophia of Prussia, who is to be married

to the Duke of Sparta, will have \$500,000 from the private fortune of her father, the late Emperor Fred-

At a recent great social gathering in London, says the "Girls' Gossip" writer in "Truth," the young Princesses of Wales were very badly dressed. Fancy pink frocks with yellowish fawn Redfern The eldest is more self-possessed and cor posed in manner than she used to be, and there is stiffness about her which, I fancy, comes of shyness. Princess Maud is growing very pretty. There more of her mother's brightness in her expression the her sisters, both of whom strongly resemble their ther. Prince George has made himself look very d and old-fashioned by allowing his beard and diskers to grow. At least, I think he has whiskers. whiskers to grow. At least, I think he has whish Anyhow, his face gave me the impression of b very hairy and unkempt. He looked as if he forgotten to perform his tollet."

"A middle-aged man, dressed in a plain gray suit and wearing an old-fashioned Piccadilly collar and white tie," is a recent description of Mr. G. B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Frank Stockton spends the summer amid the

picturesque hills near Morristown, N. J. Senator Hiscock is now in Chicago, but will soon eturn to this State.

Mr. F. H. Underwood is coming home next month.

A traveller just arrived in London from Damasous gives some details about the present condition and surroundings of Buckle's grave. Though it was left for so long after his death, without a stone even to mark it, that it had become almost lost under a rank growth of thistles and coarse grass, the altartomb of white marble and black basalt that was at length erected is now enclosed in a high wall with padlocked gate. Next to Buckle's temb are the ombs of two rather remarkable women. The first ts that of the Countess Teleki, a daughter of Lord Languale, who specially desired that her grave should be next to Buckle's; and the next tomb is that of be next to Buckle's; and the next tomb is that of Lady Ellenborough, erected by her brother, Lord Digby, with an Arabic Inscription from the Koran, placed on it by her later husband, the Arab shelkh, in singular proximity to the cross which forms pare of the monument. On Buckle's tomb also—on which, however, there is no cross—there is an Arabic inscription, suggested by the famous Emir Abd-el-

THINGS MAY NOT ALWAYS REMAIN SO.

The beautiful peace which hovers over Europe r minds us of that white-winged variety which we have seen fought brooding over two unacquained builded chained in opposite corners of the carriage-room, a staple should fetch loose we fear the air won a staple should fetch loose we fear the air would overflow with tattered bits of this sweet entente

STORING UP ENERGY FOR NEXT WINTER. From The Chicago News.

All the candidates for Speaker of the lower house of Congress are in the West, amusing themselves one way and another, with the exception of Tom Reed, who is playing solitaire on a pine stump up in Maine.

HOLD ON THERE; LET CANADA DO THE COANING From The Detroit Tribune Uncle Sam is still sprinkling salt on Canada's tail.

TRUMPS FOR THAT TRICK. From The Washington Post.

We don't want to interfere in such a way as to involve our own country in that Haytian war, but since Legitime has begun to arm women and place them in his ranks, we cannot resist the temptation to tell Hyppolite that the smart thing for him to do is to enlist a mouse or two.

HOW ONE DEMOCRATIC ORGAN REBUKES ANOTHER From The Louisville Courier-Journal. "The New York Times's" indiscriminate abuse of the Administration leads it into some glaring absurdi-

WORTH MORE THAN YOU MIGHT THINK. From The Detroit Free Press.

Frederick Douglass, the foremost colored man of this country, is said to be worth \$300,000, but that isn't all he is worth. He is worth a whole regiment of Southern brigadiers when you come to measure his services to his race and country.

From The Milwankee Sentinel. "A deep blush suffused Burke's face," says the Winutpeg report. That settles it. Burke is not a

NOT THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED. AT LEAST.

AND FISH STORIES, TOO. From The Chicago Tribune.

Without intending any personal disrespect to Prince Bismarck, we affirm unhesitatingly that any American inventor with a few minutes' leisure could sit down and manufacture fish as good in overy way as the boasted German carp and not half try.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Mosquito, after as absence of nearly a year has returned to town and resumed his surgical practice. His habits are reported to be as bad as ever; he rarely retires for rest before daybreak. Mother-Jennie, didn't I hear you say to-night In Brownlow, "You make me tired"?

Mother-Jennis, duch't I near you say to-night
Mr. Brownlow, "You make me tired"?
Jennie-Yes, ma.
Mother-Well, Jennie, I must say I am surprised a
your diction.
Jennie-Is that so, ma? What should I say?
Mother-Oh, well say, "You give me a pain," or
"What kind of a chump do you think I am?" but
never again use such an inelegant expression as "You
make me tired."—(Rochester Post-Express.

Apparently the University of Pennsylvania is resolved to learn all it can about the new occult science of psycho-physics. It has just received from Europe a large number of instruments designed to

ald those who desire to study psychology.

aid those who desire to study psychology.

The Chinese theatre on Jackson-st., in this city, deserves wide commendation for its enterprise and the variety of its entertainments. Not long ago while a packed audience was witnessing with keen pleasure the performance of one of its to-be-continued-in-our-next tragedies, a Highbinder's Society began and carried on a riot, which began with egging the actors and rapidly progressed to the use of revolvers and dirk knives. A large number of Eastern tourists were at that time in the seats of honor on the stage, and they unreservedly recognized the enterprise of the managers in performing more than they advertised. We understand that it is the intention of the management to build on the stage a sort of bomb-proof observatory, to which Eastern visitors may retire when these pleasant variations are introduced. We hope this will be done, because the amusement furnished by these affairs far exceeds that of the tame tank dramas and hound pup plays to be seen in American theatres.—(Daily Alta-Californian.

The Pennsylvania newspapers daily express amazenent at the downpour of rain within the limits of their State. "The Public Ledger" finds some consolar condition, saying: "Great rain storms continue to flood Pennsylvania streams, but they are nearly all confined to small areas and do no great damage. The season has been remarkable, however, for the number and violence of the rainstorms. Mention has been made of the wide spread the storms have taken. They seem to encircle the globe, yet some places are free from them. In Dublin, Ireland, up to July 2, not a drop of rain had fallen for six weeks, and the weather in the British Islands seems to have been exceptionally fine for months."

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Beware! there is danger in her glance.
As she trips through the mazes of the dance. II.

III.

IV. She sighs, she smiles, she pouts—take care.

Young man, of the summer girl beware!

(Boston Courier.

How many trade secrets have died with their One such case has just occurred at Findiay, Ohio, in the death of Frederick J. Seymour, the superintendent of the American Aluminum Company. He was the inventor of processes by which minum could be extracted from common clay. complaints on account of robberies in the bobtail In secret he added some chemical to a fluid mass of the clay, which enabled his fellow-workmen to wrest the valuable metal from the earth. He died of made at the East Twenty-second-st. police station a paralytic stroke last Friday and had no opportunity to reveal his secret. The stockholders of company, among whom are General Russell A. Alger and Senator Palmer, of Michigan, it is said will employ chemists and endeavor to rediscover the

A QUARREL.

Haje Hassein Ghooly Khan
Has a row with Jonathan.
Jonathan Reeps saying "faugh!"
Khan ejaculating, "Shah!"
So that everyone may see
Why it is they can't agree:
Why they won't apologize.
Unoathan declares he shan't,
And Haje Hassein Ghooly Khant'.
—(Philadelphia Press.

There seems to be a Sunday closing movement sweeping over the country. authorities have succeeded for at least one Sunday in closing not only the liquor stores but also the stores of the cigar dealers and confectioners. Earbers' Association is making an effort to close all the barber shops in that city also on Sunday.

A Trifling Matter.—Wife—Did you find out what alled the clock last night after I told you it wouldn't alled the clock last hight after I took you to would be run?

Husband—No, I sat up till nearly midnight and took it all to pieces and I saw nothing wrong with it.

Wife—Well, I've thought what is the matter with it. I forgot to wind it.—(Omaha World.

"Cottagers" are more numerous than ever at Saratoga and at Newport; and it cannot be said that they loos any less coldly upon "those hotel and boarding house people.'

The baid head fighting files just now,
With pleasure will remember,
The while he drives them from his brow,
There's (s) no (w) files next December,
—(The Omaha World.

STILL DISCUSSING THE CURRENTS.

THE BODY AS A CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY-

TESTIMONY IN THE KEMMLER CASE. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who was one of the tate Commission appointed to investigate the subject of execution by electricity, was on hand yesterday morning ready to testify in the Kemmler reference case, but W. Bourke Cockran, attorney for the con-demned man, was detained in the Surrogate's Court, and as he wanted to examine Mr. Gerry himself he asked for a continuance until to-day. This granted by Referee Becker after the evidence of Franets W. Jones, electrician of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, who occupied the stand on Tuesday, was finished. Mr. Jones, on his cross-examination by Deputy Attorney-General Poste, gave as the conclusions that he drew from his tests on various persons that the electrical resistance was largely influ the flesh, that it was decreased when the size of the electrodes was increased that a strengthening of the the passage of the current did not diminish the re sistance. Good conductors, he said, such as metals, showed the same resistance no matter what the strength of the current, while imperfect conductors, such as wet glass, decreased in resistance as a stronger current was sent through them. The sinews, muscles and bones of the human body were non-con ductors, but the body as a whole was made a fairly good conductor by the blood and other fluids.

"What would be the result if two dynamos were sed in an execution in asked Mr. Becker. "Unless the dynamos were arranged by experts, it is very likely that they would partly neutralize each other. If a scientist who knew the theory of the strength of a current arranged them, however, I be lieve that their combined voltages would be the sum of the voltages of each one of them. Still, in this latter case, I think the insulation of the wires would be worn out, and it would be impossible to handle the rrent. It might be possible to use such insula-n that even a current of 2,000 volts would not tear

you know," asked Mr. Poste, "that a Mr. in England has constructed a dynamo with a Gordon in England has constructed a dynamo with a voltage of 10,000?

The witness did not, but had read that there was a much larger dynamo in England than those generally used in this country, and that Mr. Edison had also built an exceedingly large one.

The hearing will go on at 10 a. m. to-day.

PROVIDING FOR LARGE NEW SCHOOLS. The Board of Education held a special meeting esterday to approve bids for new schools in the apper part of the city. One of these is a building at St. Nicholas ave. and One-hundred-and-fifty-sixthst., to be known as Grammar School No. 46. It will have a primary and male and female grammar departments. The lowest bidders were Mahoney Brothers, \$175,000, and their bid was accepted. building at One-hundred-and-sixty-third-st. and Eagleave. 4s to be one of the biggest schools of the city. It will have three departments, and classrooms that will be built with a view to teaching of manual training. The bld, that of Thomas Cockerill & Sons, \$237,777, was accepted. The school will have accommodations for more than 3,000 pupils. One of the reasons, mmissioner Holt said, for the great cost of the building was that an attempt had been made to avoid some of the defects in other schools of the city, by providing for a smaller number of pupils to a class. The average number will not exceed fifty-four, while in downtown schools sixty to eighty have been taught

PROGRESS WITH THE ATLAS AT LAST! After many attempts the Merritt Wrecking Company resterday raised the steamer Atlas, which was sunk ome months ago in the North River. The steamer as moved some 500 feet up the river, and was left lying opposite Franklin-st. To-day it is hoped that FRIENDS OF THE CHILDREN.

MALONE'S GENEROUS INHABITANTS:

MANY HAPPY LITTLE ONES SENT TO THE COUNT

TRY BY THE TRIBUNE FRESHAIR FUND. Another host of little travellers on the New-York Central Railroad took the waiting-room of the Grand Central Station by storm yesterday afternoon as the result of the efforts of the many friends of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. More than usual interest in the children was manifested by those who witnessed the departure, when they learned that this party had the distinction of being the largest that has ever been sent out by the Fund to one town. There were 312 children in all, and 300 of them were going to be the guests of kind, though to them unknown, friends Malone, N. Y. The other twelve children were

going to Bangor, N. Y. It was a novel as well as an interesting sight to watch the children, waiting for the special train that had been chartered for their use, which was to start at 7 o'clock. They were divided into little tribes. representing so many Sunday-schools, each tribe headed the missionary, or teacher in charge and the rear guard being a company of anxious mothers, or sisters, carrying bundles, and luncheon to be eaten by the way. The children looked remarkably near and tidy, but the pale faces and carefully darned and stitched clothing told the same old story of how great value the trip would be to the little ones.

Two little negro girls, sisters, attracted attention by their quiet, though evident delight. One of them, Edith Jamesson, eight years old, has been praying every night for the last two weeks that some one in country would want a little negro girl. now I tell her," said the missionary who brought her, that her prayer is answered." In fact, there were requests for four negro children for Malone. Among the Sunday-schools represented were Olivet Chapel, the Church of the Beloved Disciple, East Harlen Presbyterian, Zion Chapel, Wilson Mission, Broome Street Tabernacle, Church of the Sea and Land, Howard Mission, Manor Chapel, Camp Memorial Chapel, the Children's Aid Society and numerous Sunday-schools

Children's Aid Society and numerous systematically of Brooklyn. The work of procuring hosts was systematically undertaken at Maione, a committee of the people bring formed to canvass the town, with H. H. Thompson chairman, and J. H. King secretary. This committee found the people liberal and open-hearted and the result was that on July 4 Maione as a town decided to celebrate the day by inviting 300 little New-Yorkers to spend a short vacation of two weeks in the northern to the first of the State. Moreover, a number of the people, to spend a short vacation of two weeks in the northe part of the State. Moreover, a number of the peop inding that they would be unable to provide the children, manifested their interest in the work by or tributing money to the fund.

THEY WANT THE FAIR HERE.

PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED.

URGING THE MAYOR TO CALL A PUBLIC MEETS ING TO DISCUSS THE COMING WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

A memorial signed by many representative men of this city was sent to Mayor Grant yesterday, inviting his attention to the subject of the proposed International Exposition in this city in 1892, and urging the calling of a public meeting by him in his official capacity for the purpose of discussing the matter and taking such preliminary steps as might be thought advisable. The memorial says among other things;

New-York offers to the country and to the world better advantages and opportunities than those of any other city (for the exhibition), and this is such a self-evident fact that comment or argument thereon is useless. Every citizen of New-York is interested in having the exposition held here. This proposition appeals to municipal and State pride; to every one directly or indirectly concerned in the advancement of local or general interest; to every class or profession, and to all branches of trade and com-merce. Our municipal flag should float over the central building of what will be the greatest illustration of progress the world has ever seen, and we can place it there

The following well-known men and firms appended their signatures:

H. K. Thurber, C. N. Jordan, president Western National Bank; George S. Coe, president American Exchange National Bank; Dumont Clarke, American Exchange Na-tional Bank; O. D. Baldwin, president American Loan and Trust Co.; Alexander E. Orr, president Produce Ex change; Forrest H. Parker, president Produce Exchange Bank; Cyrus W. Field, Albert I Chandler, Mackay-Bennett Cable Co.; Loga C. Murray, president United States Bank S. H. Bayne, Seaboard National Bank; R. P. Flower S. H. Bayne, Seaboard National Bank; R. P. Flower & Co., David Dows, jr., William Rockefeller, president Standard Oil Co.; John Jay Knox, president National Bank of the Republic; Colonel John J. Garnett, George Y. Baker, president First National Bank; William P. Clyde & Co., Adams Express Co., by John Hoey, president; Ul. S. Express Co., by C. H. Crosby, vice-president; American Express, by J. G. Fargo, president; Wells, Fargo & Co., by H. B. Parsons, secretary; Plerpont Morgan, of Drevel, Morgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers; J. Edward Streepers, president Wenth National Bank; General mons, president Fourth National Bank; General Thomas Hillhouse, president Metropolitan Trust Co.; Henry Clews, J. Seligman, Dr. Norvin Green, president Western Union Telegraph Co.; Dallas B. Pfata Bank of America; W. G. Wheeler, Corbin Banking Co.; Luther Kountze, of Kountze Brothers
& Co.; Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers; Equitable Life Assurance Society, E. W. Wright,
vice-president Park National Bank; George H. Hickok

Park National Bank. The paper was presented by Edwards H. Goff and John J. Garnett, and the Mayor accordingly sent out a circular letter addressed to about 300 prominent citizens of New-York asking them to attend a conference at the City Hall next Thursday at 3:30 p. m. "to consider the advisability of holding an international exposition in New York in 1892, and to arrange for the preliminary work if it should be deemed all visable."

Among those to whom the Mayor's letter was sent, beside those who signed the request, were:

Among those to whom the Mayor's letter was sent, beside those who signed the request, were:

W. W. Astor, D. Appleton & Co., Aliman & Co., P. T. Barnum, E. G. Blackford, August Belmoot, Cornelius N. Bliss, James Gordon Bennett, Vernon H. Brown, Robert Bonner, Mayor Chapin, John Claflin, Grover Cleveland, S. V. R. Cruger, Charles A. Dana, Noah Davis, Chauncey M. Depew, Sidney Dillon, George Ehret, T. A. Edison, A. R. Eno, T. C. Eastman, Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. R. Grace, Jay Gould, Henry Hillon, C. P. Huntington, E. S. Jaffray, Morris K. Jesup, George Jones, H. G. Marquand, J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice-President L. P. Morton, Jordan L. Mott, Herman Oelrichs, Oswald Ottendorfer, T. C. Plant, O. B. Potter, John F. Plummer, Albert Pulitzer, Ellha Root, Jesse Seligman, Colonel E. F. Shepard, General W. T. Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, C. L. Tiffany, F. B. Thurber, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Erastus Wiman, W. C. Whitney, A. R. Whitney, Isidor Wormser.

LARGE PURCHASE OF TIMBER LAND.

A SYNDICATE TO CONTROL 400,000 ACRES-TO

PRESERVE THE FOREST. A syndicate composed of R. K. Hawley, of Cleve-land; Thomas McGraw, of Poughkeepsie; Patton & Co., of Albany, and Dodge, Meigs & Co., of this city, have purchased recently 400,000 acres of timber land in Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Warren and Essex counties, of this State. The land is part of a grant made by the State some years ago to the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company. The grant once contained about 1,000,000 acres. The railroad company was authorized to mortgage or sell the land as it desired. It was sold in accordance with the privilege to the Adirondack Railroad Company from which it was in turn purchased, through Mr. Durant, ex-president of the Union Pacific Railroad, by the

It is the intention of the new owners to make a timber preserve of the large forest, to cut only the merchantable trees and its far as possible co-operate with the Forest Commission in preventing fires and other destructive forces. The purchase was made with special reference to the spruce and pine woods, alspecial reference to the sprace and pine woods, though the forest also abounds in hemlock, maple, birch and cherry. When properly preserved, the sprace, which is natural to the soil and climate, will reproduce itself, thus constantly increasing the value of the preserve. With the other woods, however, replanting is necessary. As yet no exact survey of the lands has been made, but from an approximate estimate of 5,000 feet to the acre, it is probable that the forest represents at least 2,000,000,000 feet of timber.

that the forest represents at Reass and timber.

The men interested in the syndicate are all experienced lumbermen who feel that it is to their interest to preserve the forest rather than waste it as has been the case with so many preserves in other parts of the country.

PRODUCE BROKERS CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday informed the Produce Exchange that it was ready to furnish the Exchange with quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade, as hitherto. Quotations from Chicago have not been on the Produce Exchange's board since the first of June. The Chicago Board of Trade withheld its quotations on account of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which was that if the floard should furnish non-members with quotations it was under obligations to furnish them to others, namely, bucket-shops. Yesterday the Committee on Information and Statistics, of the local Produce Exchange, wired in reply to the Western Union's offer that it did not want the Chicago quotations. Subsequently, however, the committee held a meeting and referred the matter to the Board of Managers, who meet for action to-day. The cause of this change is not known. It created much talk.

There is much talk at the Produce Exchange over the fact that rates of commission have been cut by different brokers in the pit. The Grain Commission Protective Association yesterday beld an informal meeting, but nothing definite was done under obligations to furnish them to others, namely,